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ABSTRACT

This "newsletter" contains reports on legislative action affecting higher education in the Southern states which had regular or special legislative sessions in 1969. The states included in the report are: West Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Virginia, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama. (AF)

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STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH 1969

Prepared as a service by the

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

130 Sixth Street, N. W. - Atlanta, Georgia 30313

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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HE 001 354

This newsletter contains reports on legislative action affecting higher education in the Southern states which had regular or special legislative sessions this year. Any opinions expressed are those of the individual newspaper reporters who covered the sessions, and not of the Southern Regional Education Board.

STATE-BY-STATE HIGHLIGHTS

WEST VIRGINIA

Page 1

West Virginia's legislature created a ten-member Board of Regents to replace the State Board of Education in the field of higher education. The new board is empowered to prepare budgets and to allocate functions for the two state universities, the eight state colleges and Potomac State Junior College.

MARYLAND

Page 4

The General Assembly provided $23 million for expansion of college campuses across the state, created boards of visitors and governors for every state college, and reduced the terms of the University of Maryland from seven to five years. Two pieces of legislation dealt with campus unrest.

GEORGIA

Page 8

The General Assembly increased its higher education appropriation by more than $12 million, but the State Board of Regents had asked for $32 million. As a result, the regents later approved student fee increases at all state-operated institutions.

VIRGINIA

Page 11

The legislature began a general overhaul of the state constitution, but it must have a second reading in 1970 and be approved by the voters. A separate article on taxation and finances will end "pay as you go" financing of capital improvements at colleges and allow some borrowing.

OKLAHOMA

Page 14

Higher educational institutions received a $6.7 million increase in general revenue funds, but the allocation was less than what had been requested. Legislators also gave attention to student unrest and passed three laws which could be used to quell student disorders.

TENNESSEE

Page 17

For the first time, the legislature put appropriations on an annual basis and voted $86.3 million for higher education. Though there has been little student unrest in the state, two laws were passed to deal with disorderly demonstrations.

FLORIDA Page 21	Money was tight in the legislature this year because a majority of legislators polled said they wanted to stay within existing revenue sources and avoid new taxes. They did, and the junior colleges and universities felt the effect of cuts in their requests.
LOUISIANA Page 26	Three bills aimed at preventing campus disorders were passed and signed into law. Colleges and universities received funds under a bond measure which had been designed to help the state's ports. However, administrators expressed concern over regular appropriations to higher education.
NORTH CAROLINA Page 29	In its longest session in history, the General Assembly changed the structure of higher education. Two new campuses were added to the Consolidated University of North Carolina, and all 15 of the state's four-year colleges were designated universities.
SOUTH CAROLINA Page 33	All six state institutions of higher learning were granted more money, and the creation of a new four-year state college was approved. The Senate approved money for a study on creating an eighth four-year college, but the House voted it down. A compromise agreement calls for a study on the need of the college.
ARKANSAS Page 37	Little Rock University, a private college, became a branch of the University of Arkansas with legislative approval. The institution will remain a day college during the foreseeable future. It is estimated that state revenues will not match all appropriations to higher education.
TEXAS Page 40	Substantial increases in funds were given to senior and junior colleges and vocational-technical schools for the biennium. The appropriations bill was passed after one regular and two special sessions which totaled 184 days.

MISSISSIPPI

Page 43

In a 77-day special session, the legislature gave the state's educational television network $390,000 to set up a limited "pilot" program. The governor had asked for $2.2 million. The cutback came in the House Appropriations Committee.

ALABAMA

Page 46

The Alabama Legislature created a Commission on Higher Education to act as a coordinating agency. It will not have final authority over the boards of trustees of the various institutions. The legislature also gave university status to five of the state's four-year colleges.

SREB LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS - 1969

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W E S T V I R G I N I A

By Don Marsh
Staff Writer
The Charleston Gazette

CHARLESTON, March 11--West Virginia's 59th legislature resolved a dispute that has existed for nearly a decade when it reorganized the administration of higher education in the state.

The act overshadowed a disagreement between the legislature and Gov. Arch A. Moore, Jr., over the amount of budgetary increases for colleges and universities. The legislature's view predominated in the final budget bill, which boosted appropriations by an extra $5 million.

But the big news at the 60-day session was passage of the reorganization bill which takes effect July 1.

In essence, the State Board of Education is removed from responsibility in the field of higher education. In addition, a board of governors that has controlled West Virginia University is abolished.

A 10-member Board of Regents will replace it. The governor will name nine of the regents, and the Senate must confirm them. The state superintendent of schools, a constitutional officer, will be the 10th member. A chancellor will be the chief executive officer. The suggested salary for the chancellor is $35,000 a year.

The Board of Regents is empowered to prepare budgets and to allocate functions for the two state universities, the eight state colleges and Potomac State junior college.

At present, a board of governors administers WVU and Potomac State. The State Board of Education supervises Marshall University and the eight state colleges.

The reorganization bill allows each of the universities and colleges to create its own advisory board with as many as seven members. The advisory boards will have no legal authority to enforce recommendations.

Passage of the reorganization bill came after the plan again seemed to be a victim of the rivalry between supporters of West Virginia and Marshall universities.

Talked about for years and beaten at the last two sessions of the legislature, reorganization has annually been the big issue in the state's educational establishment.

A major argument for it has been that the State Board of Education has become so involved with higher education that it has not devoted sufficient time and attention to the problem of secondary and elementary schools.

Another argument is that the state's part-time legislature is not able to determine with exactness the needs of colleges and universities and that decisions often are made on the basis of which spokesman is most persuasive, regardless of the merits of his case.

Another bill incorporating most of the points favored by proponents of reorganization was introduced early. Eventually, it came to be known as the "multi-board" approach.

The bill would have retained the WVU board of governors and would have created two other boards--one for Marshall and one for the other state colleges. A board of regents would have been charged with coordinating the three boards.

In addition, the board of regents and the State Board of Education would have been required to meet at least four times a year to discuss mutual problems. When that happened, the combined boards would have been designated the West Virginia Education Council.

Dr. James G. Harlow, president of WVU, was the only educator to oppose the multi-board idea. Testifying at a legislative hearing, he said he was appalled by the cost--a figure large enough, he said, to pay the salaries of 15 college professors.

Harlow said he didn't think reorganization was needed but, if the legislature were adamant, he said, he would favor a single board.

Spokesmen for other institutions, who were unanimous in their support of the multi-board idea, expressed shock. However, many legislators agreed with Harlow, and for a time reorganization seemed dead.

An emotional appeal by House of Delegates Speaker Ivor Boiarsky, D-Kanawha, was credited by most observers with moving the single-board concept, which had been introduced as a backup measure, to passage.

Eventually, the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 20-13 and the House by a vote of 81-16.

Other legislation affecting colleges and universities was primarily budgetary.

Original budget recommendations made by outgoing Gov. Hulett C. Smith would have raised appropriations for higher education by a little less than $2 million, from about $45.5 million to about $47.5 million.

Incoming Governor Moore did not propose increases although the legislature approved his request for new business taxes which are expected to yield about $38 million.

Moore asked that the tax be in effect only for a year. About $25 million will be used to pay for a $1,000 annual salary increase granted public school teachers. Moore said he thought he could effect enough economy in other areas of government to obviate the necessity of a continuing tax.

The governor proposed putting most of the remaining revenue from the business tax into nonrecurring items. Legislators insisted on $5 million for colleges and universities. Their view prevailed, but not until after there were reports they might recess without passing a budget bill.

In addition to raising amounts appropriated to individual colleges, the legislature increased the amounts designated for the student scholarship fund and the student loan fund from $25,000 each to $175,000 each. An additional $50,000 was appropriated to continue an "awareness" project designed to emphasize to high school seniors the importance of attending college. The project previously was financed with federal funds.

The only other bill affecting higher education was one deleting a requirement that interest on revenue bonds issued by state colleges and universities, and payable from registration fees, not exceed five percent.

Appropriations for colleges and universities in 1969-70, with 1968-69 appropriations in parentheses, are:

. West Virginia University, $23,464,325 ($21,114,325).

. WVU Kanawha Valley Graduate Center, $573,335 ($450,000).

. WVU Parkersburg Branch, $341,000 (0).

. Potomac State, $967,871 ($876,871).

. Marshall University (including Logan and Williamson branches), $7,589,929 ($6,832,916).

. Fairmont State, $2,938,688 ($2,579,877).

. Glenville, $1,680,005 ($1,551,954).

. West Liberty, $2,889,919 ($2,448,317).

. Shepherd, $1,574,388 ($1,476,085).

. Concord, $2,212,449 ($2,062,246).

. West Virginia Tech, $2,728,805 ($2,413,893).

. West Virginia State, $3,068,053 ($2,906,145).

. Bluefield State, $1,415,843 ($1,246,645).

MARYLAND

By John Woodfield
Capitol Wire Service Reporter

ANNAPOLIS, March 26--The Maryland legislature concluded its 70-day session March 25, after enacting legislation that would completely revamp the state's scholarship program.

The General Assembly also provided nearly $23 million for expansion of college campuses across the state, created boards of visitors and governors for every state college, reduced the terms of the University of Maryland Regents from seven to five years, attempted to make it easier for students to get loans, and tried to forestall any outside agitation on state college campuses.

Under terms of the new state scholarship program, each of the 23 counties and Baltimore City would be eligible for certain scholarship funds to be administered by the State Scholarship Board.

The funds would be allocated by density of population. Each subdivision would be entitled to a basic grant of $1,500 annually. In addition, each would be entitled to another $1,500 annually for every member of the House of Delegates that subdivision elects.

Scholarships would be awarded in units of $100, with a minimum of two units per recipient annually. Half of the scholarships would be awarded on the basis of high scores on aptitude tests. The other half would be distributed strictly on the basis of need, although students in this category would have to meet minimum qualifications.

Senatorial scholarships likewise were revised. Under the new program, each of the 43 senators may award 145 scholarship units annually, with each unit worth $100.

A maximum of $1,500 can be awarded to one recipient in any one year, and a minimum of $200. Under the old system, each senator had 58 scholarship units which he could dispense, but each unit was worth $250.

In order to bring community and junior colleges under the provisions of the new program, the legislation strikes the old list of eligible institutions and, instead, specifies that state scholarships may be used at "those institutions of higher education in Maryland which are accredited by the State Department of Education."

Because of spiralling tuition costs, the legislature also enacted a bill revising the formula for state aid to community colleges. Under the new law, the state will pay 45 percent of tuition costs, the subdivision 30 percent and the student 25 percent.

The old law provided that the state, county and student each paid one-third.

The tuition-waiver program, whereby the tuition at state colleges or the University of Maryland may be waived if a student agrees to teach in Maryland for at least two years after graduation, was continued without change. But a special study commission was appointed to look into that program and possibly propose legislation next year.

In an effort to revitalize student loans, the General Assembly enacted a number of laws to make such loans more attractive to banks and other lending institutions.

One measure provides a service fee of $25 for every loan to help absorb bookkeeping costs. Another exempts lenders from the disclosure provisions of the state loan laws insofar as student loans are concerned.

The interest ceiling on student loans was removed completely, and such rate was restricted only to that amount "as may be allowed by the United States Commissioner of Education."

Still another bill broadens the student loan program so it applies to students at vocational schools as well as colleges and universities.

In an effort to aid Baltimore City and the counties in the construction of more junior and community college facilities, the legislature enacted two loan programs that will provide $13 million for the acquisition of land and the planning and construction of such facilities.

In keeping with its pay-as-you-go program for room and board of college students, the legislature enacted a measure permitting the state colleges and the University of Maryland to issue bonds on their own with full state backing whenever new dormitories or dining or related facilities are needed.

Such buildings and accommodations are paid for directly by the students who use them and are not subsidized by the state, as are classrooms, laboratories and other academic facilities.

In the area of college and university governing bodies, the legislature reduced the terms of the University of Maryland regents from seven to five years and prohibited any member from serving more than two consecutive terms.

In a move toward decentralization of state colleges and more community control, the General Assembly also authorized establishment of boards of visitors and governors for each state college.

The Board of Trustees of the State Colleges still would have final responsibility, but could call on the new boards of visitors and governors for advice.

Each board would consist of seven members to be appointed by the governor. One member of each board would have to be a faculty member and one member a student. This action was intended to head off any possible campus disorders which might stem from a lack of communication between students, faculty and administrators.

The new boards will assist the college presidents in determining goals, review the budgets, develop community related programs, and assist the State Board of Trustees in the selection of a new college president when necessary.

In a companion measure, the legislature gave the State College Board of Trustees authority to accept funds "obtained by donation, gift, grant, bequest or devise, irrespective of its source. . . ."

Campus unrest across the nation was responsible for the passage of two bills.

One gives state senators the right to revoke any senatorial scholarship award "upon receiving a recommendation from the institution which the holder of the award attends that the holder is guilty of misconduct or misbehavior."

The other places the campuses of the University of Maryland and the state colleges under Maryland's trespass law.

It reads that "the highest official or governing body of the University of Maryland or of any of the state colleges may deny access to the buildings or grounds of the institution to persons who are not bona fide, currently registered students, staff or faculty at the institution, and who have no lawful business to pursue at the institution, or who are acting in a manner disruptive or disturbing to the normal educational functions of the institution."

Of the nearly $23 million the legislature appropriated through bond issues for use by the state's higher educational system, the largest amount--some $11.6 million--went as usual to the University of Maryland.

More than $1.6 million will go for construction of a School of Architecture building. The university pointed out that, by 1970, "the new building will be required to house specialized facilities and provide space to accommodate a projected enrollment of 170 students."

Another $1 million was provided to add a wing to the language building. The university said it expected a 45 percent increase in the number of language students by 1975.

The General Assembly also provided $3.4 million for new buildings at the university's Baltimore County campus in Catonsville.

That branch opened in 1966 with an enrollment of 758 students. By 1967, enrollment had climbed to 1,360, and university officials said student population at the campus next year will be 5,200.

In operating funds, the legislature authorized increases totaling $18 million for the University of Maryland and the state colleges for fiscal 1970. The total 1970 operating budget is $122 million compared with $104 million for 1969.

The University of Maryland accounted for $10.5 million of the increase, with almost $6 million of that going for salary increases and additional faculty members.

Towson State College received the next largest increase, slightly more than $2 million. Other state colleges and their budget increases included Morgan, $1.2 million; Bowie, $1 million; Frostburg, $901,000; Coppin, $441,000; and Salisbury, $254,000.

The budget authorized 453 new positions at the University of Maryland, including the Baltimore County campus and the campus at Maryland State in Princess Anne, accounting for $4 million.

The salary scales at Bowie and Frostburg also were revised upward. Maximum pay for professors was raised from $16,600 to $17,800, and the scales for other academic ranks received similar increases. At the bottom of the ladder, the new range for instructors is from $5,000 to $7,000.

G E O R G I A

By Paul Ryan
Education Editor
The Atlanta Constitution

ATLANTA, March 26--When Georgia's budget-cutting, hold-the-line General Assembly ended its 45-day session, University System officials agreed that tuition would have to be raised at all state institutions of higher learning.

Chancellor George L. Simpson Jr. said the legislature's failure to appropriate funds requested by his agency makes an increase in student fees virtually mandatory.

EDITOR'S NOTE: On April 9, the Board of Regents approved student fee increases, ranging from $10 to $40 a quarter, at all state-operated institutions.

The State Board of Regents had asked for an increase of some $32 million over the current higher education budget of $126.4 million.

Gov. Lester Maddox cut the agency request by $12 million and tied his entire proposed budget to a $214-million tax-hike package.

But the 1969 legislature refused to raise taxes significantly, and the appropriations bill approved by both houses eliminated another $7.8 million requested by the regents. Thus, the total increase for higher education was only about one-third what was originally requested.

The most significant cut came when the General Assembly's two appropriations committees lopped off the University System's entire $2.5-million request for construction of new buildings.

Salary increases of 3.5 percent for academic personnel and 8.5 percent for non-academic personnel also were casualties in the budget battle.

In other action, the General Assembly's most significant contribution to the cause of higher education was the passage of a bill authorizing the state to make student loans with money made available by the sale of revenue bonds.

The bill creates the Georgia Higher Education Assistance Authority to "provide financial assistance to residents of Georgia."

The existing student loan program enables students to obtain educational loans from participating banks. The program is administered by the Georgia Higher Education Assistance Corp.

Under terms of the legislation, the two agencies will use the same staff and board of directors. One organization, in effect, will have two names and will be authorized to administer loans from two sources.

This measure was made possible by the passage last November of a constitutional amendment giving the state authority to sell revenue bonds to make money available to students in the state's colleges and vocational-technical schools.

The bill will allow the state to make loans when students cannot obtain sufficient funds from banks.

Donald E. Payton, executive director of the GHEAC, said the legislation was necessary because many counties do not have banks large enough to participate in the student loan program.

Payton added that the demand for loans is significantly greater than the supply of money, even in counties which have participating banks.

He is particularly worried, he said, that many banks will see the new program as a replacement for the bank loan program and stop granting student loans.

The purpose of the bill, Payton said, is to encourage banks to continue granting loans. "The state will pick up what the banks cannot provide," he said. "The danger is that the banks will look at this legislation and tell us to pick up the whole tab."

The bill limits the sale of revenue bonds for educational purposes to $25 million a year. Additional authorization will have to come from future legislative sessions.

The General Assembly also created a scholarship study committee to "make a thorough and exhaustive study of the constitutional amendments authorizing a program of scholarships."

Effective July 1, the legislature created the Institute for Research in Bio-Technology to "conduct research and promote the combination of medical and engineering science and related fields of science."

The institute will be governed temporarily by the Georgia Science and Technology Commission. Funds to support its research efforts will be sought from private and federal sources, and in the first three years of operation, all funds will be matched by the state.

The legislature's final appropriation to the State University System Board of Regents totaled $138,656,700, an increase of $12,222,726 over the 1968-69 appropriation of $126,433,974.

This year's total includes $124,206,700 for general operations and $14,450,000 for capital outlay. The latter figure provides for renovation and expansion of existing buildings only. No new buildings were funded.

V I R G I N I A

By Hamilton Crockford
Reporter
Richmond Times-Dispatch

RICHMOND, May 13---The first general overhaul of the Virginia constitution since 1902 has resulted in a document with a strong article on education.

The new constitution was approved by the General Assembly, sitting in special session, on April 25. Next year, a newly chosen General Assembly must give it the required second approval. Then it must be approved by the voters.

From the standpoint of higher education, the new constitution embodies several specific benefits for private institutions.

A separate article on taxation and finance erases the near-sacred "pay as you go" financing of capital improvements. However, it provides safeguards to limit the amount of debt incurred and to assure repayment.

In Virginia, public colleges and universities receive the major share of state funds for capital improvements. Under the pay-as-you-go policy, installed by the late Gov. Harry F. Byrd in 1928, all capital improvement funds had to come from general state revenues.

There was a provision, however, that allowed the state to borrow, with voter approval, an amount equal to not more than one percent of the state's total assessed real estate value---even though real estate taxes don't go to the state.

But this option was never used until last year, when Gov. Mills E. Godwin, Jr. put across a referendum for the full amount---$81 million. This bond issue provided $67.2 million for college construction and equipment and $13.8 million for mental health facilities, but it exhausted the state's borrowing power.

The new constitution would tie the state's borrowing power to the most recent annual average of state income and sales taxes combined. Debt ceiling for both general obligation and revenue bonds would be fixed at 1.15 times the annual average. For the general obligation bonds, only one-fourth of the maximum allowable debt could be borrowed in a four-year period, and voters would have to approve the bond issue.

Some bankers say the debt ceiling is too conservative. By the time the constitution would take effect, on July 1, 1971, it would allow the state to borrow $150 million to $175 million through general obligation bonds. This source could not be tapped for another four years.

The new constitution also would allow borrowing through self-repaying revenue bonds with the "full faith and credit" of the state behind them for the first time. The long-term debt ceiling would be the same as that for the general obligation bonds, but no referendum would be required and the total allowable amount could be borrowed immediately. The bond issue would have to be certified by experts and approved by two-thirds of the General Assembly.

Borrowing through revenue bonds could be done only for executive agencies of state government and the colleges. Virginia colleges have been using revenue bonds to build income-producing facilities such as dining halls and dormitories, but they didn't have the state's "full faith" behind them. Bond brokers say this state backing will save one-half to one percent interest. The colleges will still be able to issue other revenue bonds without the state's guarantee behind them.

The urgency of providing more funds for college construction is underscored by the fact that budget requests totaling more than $183 million have already been filed by public higher education institutions alone. And these requests cover only general obligation capital expenditures for the next two years. It is almost certain that the requests will not be granted in their entirety. Some will probably be financed from regular funds, without borrowing.

The governor seized the opportunity to observe that the total is "somewhat overwhelming," that the General Assembly will be hard put to find even a fraction of the total request, and that the new constitutional borrowing proposals have come not a moment too soon.

Earlier, he had repeatedly said that the backlog of building needs already surpassed the total the state could borrow in the first four years under the new constitution, and that if he were governor when it takes effect (he won't be), he would certainly recommend the immediate borrowing of the full amount allowed.

The education article contains three potential bonuses for private colleges:

. The assembly would be empowered to create a state authority to help them borrow money for construction. The authority would not be liable for any of the debt, but the plan is expected to cut interest rates.

. For the first time, the state could provide loans to students in Virginia's numerous church-related colleges---so long as the primary mission of the colleges is not religious or theological education. The practical effect of this provision would be to extend to private colleges the state's teacher scholarship-loan program. This allows each year's "loan," $350, to be repaid by teaching for a year in the Virginia public schools.

. A tuition grant program now covering handicapped students in private, non-sectarian elementary and secondary schools and colleges would be broadened to encompass church-related schools and colleges.

The Association of Independent Colleges in Virginia had urged adoption of the first two measures.

All these provisions in the new constitution follow a Bill of Rights which for the first time proclaims that "free government rests, as does all progress, upon the broadest possible diffusion of knowledge, and...the Commonwealth should avail itself of those talents which nature has sown so liberally among its people by assuring the opportunity for their fullest development by an effective system of education throughout the Commonwealth."

The constitutional proposals also wipe away all references to race and specifically ban discrimination.

O K L A H O M A

By Jim Young
State Capitol Bureau
The Daily Oklahoman

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 19--Oklahoma higher education institutions received a $6.7 million hike in general revenue funds from the first session of the 32nd Oklahoma legislature, but the allocation was far below what educators sought.

Legislators devoted considerable attention to student unrest on campuses and passed three laws that could be used to quell student disorders.

The lawmakers also adopted a resolution calling for the state's withdrawal from the Southern Regional Education Board. The governor recommended the withdrawal in his session-opening message to the legislature.

Appropriated to the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education from the Oklahoma general funds for 1969-70 will be $59,552,133. This represents a 12.7 percent increase over the $52,858,000 provided for the current year. The regents had asked the legislature for $80,939,839 for 1969-70.

State officials estimate that another $44,618,336 will be provided for institutions from non-appropriated sources. Non-appropriated amounts for the present fiscal year have been set at $45,698,730.

The regents' budget sets aside $85,000 for the state's share of the SREB program. However, the main appropriations bill gives the regents the option of providing direct grants to Oklahoma dental students studying in other states if the regents feel this is more feasible than participating in SREB's dental student contract program. The direct grant approach is not new; the regents followed this practice during the current year.

Legislative intent was expressed that adequate funds be provided to the Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts at Chickasha for a trimester program to begin in 1969-70. The college, formerly the Oklahoma College for Women, is now coeducational.

Regents were instructed to use $50,000 for planning of the proposed Oscar V. Rose Junior College, a community-sponsored institution in Midwest City. A total of $25,000 was set aside for the new Oklahoma Commission on Education, an agency created to study the state's entire educational program.

Three major pieces of junior college legislation were passed and signed by the governor.

One provides $65,000 in state general operating funds to the Altus Junior College for the 1969-70 fiscal year and calls for a state regents' study on the feasibility of the community college becoming an integral part of the state system and being operated by a seven-member board.

The second act appropriates $100,000 for planning and establishment of a Tulsa junior college.

The third major item allows portions of a school district to form a junior college district. The area involved must have a population of at least 75,000 and a net assessed property valuation of not less than $75 million. The law would allow five percent of the voters in the area to petition the state regents for a study on the feasibility of creating a junior college district.

In the area of student misconduct, the legislature passed a law entitling students who face expulsion to a hearing under terms of the state Administrative Procedures Act, which guarantees the right to cross-examination, right of counsel and other protections.

However, the law goes on to provide that a student facing disciplinary action for certain offenses will be removed from the campus and from university-owned housing pending determination of the case. Actions covered under this provision are: participation in a riot, possession or sale of drugs or narcotics, willful destruction or willful damage to state property, and unauthorized presence in or occupation of any part of the campus after resisting an order to leave.

Another act makes it a misdemeanor for a person to interfere with the peaceful conduct of activities on a campus.

A third law declares it a riot for four or more persons to assemble and act in concert to violate laws, destroy property or interfere with an officer or national guardsman. Such violation will be punished as a felony.

Also, the legislature declared assault and battery on a law enforcement officer to be a felony.

Following is a breakdown of funds allocated for 1969-70 to state institutions, with the increases in parentheses:

University of Oklahoma $10,914,783 ($1,161,243)
Oklahoma State University $10,443,525 ($1,076,918)
Central State College $3,366,327 ($552,265)
East Central State College $1,427,264 ($111,180)
Northeastern State College $2,564,284 ($410,249)
Northwestern State College $1,077,716 ($98,986)
Southeastern State College $1,163,628 ($66,786)
Southwestern State College $2,039,043 ($269,471)
Oklahoma College for Liberal Arts $814,711 ($138,079)
Panhandle State College $751,610 ($28,854)

Langston University $191,159
Cameron State College $961,226 ($317,896)
Connors State College $351,147 ($36,655)
Eastern Oklahoma State College $550,465 ($81,651)
Murray State College $409,613 ($48,721)
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M $860,392 ($183,574)
Northern Oklahoma College $496,594 ($65,062)
Oklahoma Military Academy $354,028 ($24,011)
OU Medical Center $6,288,331 ($799,831)
OSU Veterinary Medicine $597,004 ($97,358)

TENNESSEE

By Fred Travis
Nashville Correspondent
The Chattanooga Times

NASHVILLE, May 23--Money to meet expanding enrollments and tough measures to combat potential campus disorders--these were the aspects of higher education that were of major concern to Tennessee's legislature during its session this year.

For the first time, appropriations were put on an annual basis, and the total amount of tax money provided for institutions of higher learning--including community colleges--was little more than what the Tennessee Higher Education Commission recommended as a minimum for continuing present programs. It was nearly $7 million less than the amount the commission said was needed to begin bringing higher education in Tennessee up to the average for the Southeastern states.

As a result of some last-minute additions made possible by a more optimistic forecast of state income for next year, the legislature ended up voting $86.3 million for higher education. This, combined with student fees, federal aid and miscellaneous income, will give the state-supported institutions of higher learning slightly more than $125 million for operating programs in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The legislature authorized $41 million from bonds and accumulated general fund surplus for capital improvements at colleges and universities. This included $5 million for building additional community colleges. While the legislature authorized construction for three of these colleges, new restrictions imposed by the Congress and President Nixon upon federal aid will prevent the state from starting construction on more than two new colleges.

The remaining $36 million was divided among the University of Tennessee, the regional universities under control of the State Board of Education and existing community colleges. The six regional universities will receive $17.7 million, the five community colleges either opened or under construction will receive $1.7 million, and the remaining $16.6 million will go to the U. T. system.

Educators warned repeatedly that neither the operating budgets nor capital improvement appropriations were adequate and predicted they will result in a further deterioration of Tennessee's relative position in the field of higher education. But the legislators were in no mood to raise taxes, especially for higher education. They reluctantly voted a $17½ million increase in cigarette taxes, then hastily earmarked the money for public schools.

This inclination toward favoring elementary and secondary education was partially a result of an intensive lobbying campaign on behalf of public school teachers by the politically influential Tennessee Education Association. But it also reflected to a large degree the antipathy toward higher education generated as a result of disorderly demonstrations on college and university campuses and the vociferous demands of militant organizations representing a small minority of the students.

Governor Buford Ellington repeatedly warned of the difficulties of obtaining taxpayer support for higher education in the midst of student turmoil. Though there had been relatively little serious trouble on the campuses of state-operated institutions in Tennessee, senators and representatives called frequent attention to events elsewhere. They also were critical of demands of U. T. students for removal of all restrictions on off-campus speakers and attempts to invite to the U. T. Knoxville campus such controversial figures as Dick Gregory, the Negro comedian turned civil rights activist, and Timothy Leary, the free-wheeling advocate of libertarian use of narcotics and mind-expanding drugs such as LSD.

Higher education's difficulties were aggravated further by conflicts within the state education establishment. A new apportionment formula devised by the Higher Education Commission was attacked by some of the regional university administrators as grossly unfair. They also were critical of the commission's proposal that enrollment of undergraduates residing in other states be restricted to no more than 15 percent of the total.

Shortly before the legislature convened, the commission kicked up a new controversy with a staff study recommending that the regional universities be placed under a governing board independent of the State Board of Education and the State Education Department. State Education Commissioner J. H. Warf and the regional university presidents unanimously opposed this, and the Higher Education Commission deferred action pending further consideration.

In the legislature, bills were introduced to abolish the Higher Education Commission or reduce it to advisory status. Legislators, obviously speaking in support of regional universities in their own areas, criticized the commission on a number of grounds, but the complaints seemed to have their genesis in the commission's policing actions to keep the state-financed universities from expanding into doctoral and other graduate programs for which resources and talent are deemed unavailable or inadequate.

Efforts at curtailing the commission's authority were blocked by the Senate education committee and never received much support in the House. However, the bills were left pending and could be brought up during the 86th General Assembly's second session next year.

So far only the U. T. board has heeded the commission's suggestion that non-resident undergraduate enrollment be restricted, and that action may be reviewed in light of the State Board of Education's refusal to restrict the number of out-of-state students at the six regional universities.

The state board also sought to offset the legislature's meager appropriations by another boost in student fees, raising the charge by $10 a quarter or $15 a semester at all institutions under its control. A similar step is expected to be considered by the U. T. board when it meets next month.

The legislature increased the U. T. board to 15 members, adding a seat to represent the new U. T. campus at Chattanooga. That campus will come into being July 1, when the University of Chattanooga, a privately-endowed institution, will be merged into U. T. and its facilities will be taken over by the state.

Much of the legislature's attention focused upon trying to do something--or appear to be doing something--about potential disorderly demonstrations and riots on college campuses.

The two major new laws enacted on the subject make it a misdemeanor for three or more persons to create a situation which interferes with orderly operation of an educational establishment; a felony for a non-student to participate in a disorderly demonstration at a school or college.

The misdemeanor infraction would carry a maximum $1,000 fine and up to a year in prison upon conviction, while a felony could result in a prison sentence of three to 10 years.

Though there was near unanimity on the measure to outlaw non-student participants in campus demonstrations some reservations were voiced about the other measure. One legislator termed the language too broad and said it could result in the prosecution of persons for harmless activities. Another complained about the bill's definition of a riot--three or more persons about to create a disturbance in which property damage or personal injury might result.

But the opposition was minimal, and the bill won one-sided majorities in both houses. Some legislators wanted to go even further in restricting student activities. One sought to require a permit from the school administration for any assembly of students and for any off-campus speaker.

Critics said this was so broadly worded it would require a permit for a pep rally before a ball game and force a member of the legislature to obtain prior approval of a university president before making a speech on the campus. The bill was bottled up in the House judiciary committee despite persistent attempts by its author to bring it to the House floor.

The legislature voted to allow the Tennessee Student Loan Corporation to guarantee loans for Tennessee residents who want to study at institutions in other states. Also approved was a program of scholarships for professional nursing education up to the master's-degree level. Those aided by the scholarships will be required to teach nursing in Tennessee colleges and universities. This is an effort to provide teaching personnel for the increasing number of nursing education programs being offered through colleges and universities in cooperation with local hospitals.

F L O R I D A

By Jim Purks
Capitol Wire Service Reporter

TALLAHASSEE, June 20--Even before the 1969 Florida legislature convened on April 8, everyone knew the money situation would be tight. A majority of legislators polled, including the House and Senate leadership, had expressed determination to stay within existing revenue sources if at all possible and to avoid any new taxes. This they did with passage of a delicately balanced "bare bones" budget for fiscal 1969-70 totaling $1,092,678,547.

Most major agencies saw their budget requests cut sharply. Florida's junior colleges and universities were among the systems that felt the effect of these cuts. The budget, which became law without Governor Claude Kirk's signature at midnight June 16, provides no new capital outlay funds for junior colleges and universities.

This means that unless the legislature convenes in special session and takes steps to provide for capital outlay funds--whether through new taxes or bonds--the university and junior college system will be faced with a critical building and space problem.

In all, the 1969 legislature appropriated $135,235,976 in general revenue--or tax funds--to the Board of Regents, which administers the university system, for 1969-70. This marks the first time in modern Florida history that state agencies, including the board, have operated under an annual budget. Until this session, budgets had been on a biennial basis.

In addition, the board was appropriated $52,084,997 in trust funds for university system operations. This brought total appropriations to $187,320,973. The total represents a 14 percent increase in general revenue funds and a 12 percent increase in trust funds allocated over the 1968-69 fiscal year. The State Planning and Budget Commission had recommended to the Florida legislature that it appropriate $140,796,647 for operations to the Board of Regents. Thus, legislators trimmed $5.5 million off that request.

There was little discussion of funding for Florida's still-young junior college system. Monies for junior colleges are funneled through the State Department of Education, and not earmarked separately as with the Board of Regents. In addition, much of the support for junior colleges depends on the long-standing Minimum Foundation Program formula.

In all, the 1969 legislature appropriated $638,262,375 for the State Department of Education. As with the universities, the critical point now for junior colleges lies in the lack of capital outlay funds.

For the first time, the Florida legislature gave two lump-sum appropriations to the Board of Regents for allocation to the universities. They total $74,468,643. They were $69,919,560 in salary funds for 4,530 faculty and graduate assistant positions in instruction and research, and $4,549,083 for distribution on a basis of need to relieve any general inequities in university and general office operations. However, within this latter lump sum the legislature earmarked $330,000 to increase the state subsidy to the University of Miami Medical School, and specified that $202,000 go into a systemwide campus planning program and up to $50,000 go to the general office.

The legislature took no steps authorizing the creation of new institutions of higher learning. However, it did continue its support for the new universities planned in Duval and Dade counties. The creation of these institutions in northeast and southeast Florida had been authorized by the 1967 legislature. The 1969 legislature appropriated $350,000 in planning funds for the Dade County (Miami) university, and $300,000 in planning funds for the Duval County (Jacksonville) university. The legislature also earmarked $400,000 in planning funds for the proposed new medical school at the University of South Florida in Tampa.

As stated previously, no funds were provided for capital outlay and improvements for universities and junior colleges. Shortly before adjourning on June 6, however, the legislature approved a proposed constitutional amendment--to be on the November ballot--to extend the bonding authorization under the 1963 Higher Education Bond Act to construct buildings at universities, junior colleges and vocational-technical schools. But no authorization act was passed; thus, if the Higher Education Bond Act is extended, a subsequent legislature must pass such an implementing act before the bonds can be validated and sold. Under existing law, authority to issue bonds under the 1963 bond act terminates June 30.

If the amendment is approved by Florida voters and the authorization act passes, it will provide an estimated $35 million for the next two years, with the funds to be divided between the universities, junior colleges and vocational-technical schools. It is expected that up to $25 million in additional capital improvement funds will be provided from surplus funds accruing from the gross receipts utility tax. The tax is the source of revenue for debt service on the Higher Education bonds and other sources for construction.

House and Senate committees took a close look at university system expenditures in efforts to trim the budget. A major step was taken in one area that legislatures in other states are expected to examine too: graduate program. By formula, the legislature provided for a slowdown in the growth of graduate programs in state universities. The formula states that the systemwide total of beginning graduate students admitted in 1969-70 cannot exceed 50 percent of the upper-division growth rate during 1968-69. It further provides that the systemwide total of advanced graduate students admitted cannot exceed 25 percent of the upper-division growth rate.

The legislature in the waning days approved legislation increasing registration and tuition fees. Undergraduate registration fees were raised from $125 to $150 per quarter at all state universities except Florida A & M University. The Florida A & M registration fee was increased from $115 to $150. The graduate student registration fee at all institutions was set at $175.

For the first time, amounts earmarked for student financial aid and capital improvements were included in registration fees. The funds will be allocated by the Board of Regents to universities where there is the greatest need. These funds amount to $4.50 per registrant for student financial aid and $2.50 per registrant for capital improvements.

Here's how the new registration fees for full-time students would be allocated under the legislation:

Registration fee	Undergraduate	Graduate
Matriculation fee	$95.00	$120.00
Building fee	15.50	15.50
Student financial aid fee	4.50	4.50
Capital improvements fee	2.50	2.50
Activity and service fee	32.50	32.50
TOTAL REGISTRATION FEE	$150.00	$175.00

An interesting sidelight is how the legislature responded to requests from student governments at virtually all the state universities for control over how the activity and service fees are allocated. Instead, the legislature provided that the university presidents have control, with approval of the Board of Regents.

The legislature approved higher tuition fees for non-Florida students. Out-of-state tuition, which is paid in addition to the registration fee, was hiked from $200 to $300 per quarter for undergraduate and graduate students.

In addition, the legislature voted to increase the fee paid by a Florida student at the University of Florida College of Medicine from $600 to $900 per year. Non-Florida medical students' fees were raised from $1,200 to $2,100 per year.

The legislature also voted to grant clear, specific legal authority to the Board of Regents to assess special fees and charges such as library fees, breakage fees and parking fines. Before this there had been some questions regarding the board's specific authority to levy such charges.

The legislature passed a bill providing for suspension, following an administrative hearing, of students arrested for unlawful possession of any narcotic drug, central nervous system stimulant, hallucinogenic drug or barbiturate. Any student expelled under this act cannot be readmitted to any state university or junior college for two years.

For a moment it appeared the 1969 legislature was going to touch on the issue of faculty tenure, but it didn't. A bill which would have abolished faculty tenure was introduced and attracted several co-sponsors in the Senate while controversy was swirling around then-acting president J. Stanley Marshall at Florida State University in Tallahassee and several members of the Faculty Senate were attempting to censure him.

A senator contended that the system of faculty tenure was at the heart of campus troubles today and permitted faculty members unlimited freedom without any provisions for discipline or restraint. He said that administrators' hands are tied because of tenure. The bill prompted a storm of protests and never got out of committee.

Campus unrest was on the minds of many legislators. There were no legislative committee investigations, although some advocated this. Individual legislators did meet with students, parents, faculty members and administrators for assistance in preparing "campus disorder" legislation. One senator, for example, did three months of research prior to introducing a campus disorder package.

Scores of bills dealing with campus disorders were introduced, particularly in the Senate, but only a handful survived the legislative process. One bill approved would provide for fines up to $500 or imprisonment up to six months for persons convicted of disrupting any educational institution. Another bill defines disruptive activities and provides that the Board of Regents may provide for suspending or expelling students who engage in such activities. Also approved was a bill requiring the Board of Regents to adopt rules and regulations to discipline students, faculty members and administrative personnel who interfere with the orderly functioning of college campuses.

In the area of student financial aid, the legislature voted to continue the Regents' Scholarship program, appropriating $900,000 for 1969-70. But administration of the program was transferred from the Board of Regents office to the State Scholarship and Loan Commission Office in the State Department of Education. The legislation authorizing the transfer also provided $25,000 for an in-depth study of student financial aid programs.

Turning to housing, the 1969 legislature passed--at the request of the Board of Regents--legislation authorizing the board to lease university property to private business and to lease back facilities constructed on such properties. The legislation was designed as an alternative method of financing student housing and facilities.

The legislature also authorized counties to use their bonding authority to finance the construction of educational facilities under County Higher Educational Facilities Authorities. This legislation was enacted primarily at the request of private universities.

A piece of legislation that is expected to have an impact on higher education in Florida was the omnibus governmental reorganization bill, a historic measure that passed the 1969 session. Complying with a mandate in the new state constitution, this bill reorganizes the executive branch, reducing it to 22 departments.

Under the governmental reorganization plan, the State University System on July 1 will become a division within the State Department of Education, to be called the Division of Universities. The Board of Regents will direct the Division of Universities. Most of the powers, duties and responsibilities of the board will be transferred to the board in its new administrative setting. Regents will be named by the Governor, with approval of three members of the State Cabinet and Senate confirmation. Other divisions within the State Department of Education will be the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, Division of Vocational Education, and Division of Community Colleges. The State Board of Education will be the head of the Department of Education and the Commissioner of Education will be the executive officer.

Board of Regents officials agree that it's hard to tell at this stage how governmental reorganization will affect the board and the university and junior college system. For the moment, one board spokesman said, it appears the board keeps its autonomy in the fiscal area: the power to fix salaries of employees, presidents and the university system chancellor.

"The big question mark will be how much authority the commissioner will want to exert in making uniform such things as budgeting, financing and purchasing," the spokesman stated.

L O U I S I A N A

By Mrs. Margaret Dixon
Managing Editor
Baton Rouge Morning Advocate

NEW ORLEANS, June 24--Campus disturbances and funding problems for colleges and universities received almost equal attention from the Louisiana legislature during its 30-day fiscal session.

Three bills aimed at preventing campus disturbances were passed by both houses and signed into law. Since they did not deal with fiscal matters, they had to have the consent of three-fourths of the legislature before they could be introduced.

The bills might not have had such easy sailing if disturbances had not erupted on the Baton Rouge and New Orleans campuses of Southern University, a predominantly Negro institution, just as the legislature began its session in May.

Two of the bills were sponsored by the joint legislative committee on un-American activities. One prohibits denying students freedom of movement on campus and use of campus property and facilities. It also prohibits any person from using violence to obstruct faculty or staff members performing their duties or students pursuing their studies. Under the law, no person can willfully refuse to leave college property or buildings after being requested to do so by the chief administrative officer of the school or by a person designated by him.

Violators are subject to fines of up to $500, six months in jail, or both. Labor disputes are specifically exempted from the bill.

The second law provides for the dismissal of students, faculty members or staffers who organize or take part in any activity aimed at disrupting the educational program. Students found guilty of this offense may not re-enroll for one year. Originally, the period of suspension was three years, but this was finally reduced to one year and the dismissal was left to the discretion of the president of the college. There is the right to appeal action taken under this bill to the administration of the institution involved.

The third bill, designed to control riots, is much broader in scope and covers education from the elementary school to the university level. It provides for much stiffer fines and penalties, but is not directly aimed at colleges. It defines a riot as a disturbance caused by three or more persons.

Financially, none of the colleges or universities fared as well as their administrators had hoped in the fiscal session. Attempts by Gov. John McKeithen to enact additional taxes last year in a special session failed, and tax increases or new taxes are prohibited under the constitutional amendment providing for the fiscal session.

There apparently was no money for capital improvements, but midway in the session the administration sponsored a bond measure which mushroomed rapidly to total more than $107 million. Originally designed to help the state's ailing ports, it was amended to provide additional money for institutions of higher education. The lion's share of the funds allotted to colleges and universities, however, was earmarked for athletic facilities.

Here's what the state's colleges and universities will receive for capital improvements under the bond bill:

.Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge: $6.5 million to complete its auditorium and basketball facility, $125,000 for its sewer system and $5.2 million for a chemistry laboratory.

.Louisiana State University at New Orleans: $2.5 million for an engineering and science building; $250,000 for operation and maintenance; $2 million for a fine arts building; and $475,000 for an addition to its utilities plant.

.Louisiana State University at Shreveport: $1.3 million for a classroom building and $600,000 for site development.

.Francis T. Nicholls State College: $3 million for athletic facilities and $233,960 for utilities extension.

.Grambling College: $21,000 for a water well, $12,000 for a lighting system and $35,000 for an incinerator.

.Louisiana Polytechnic Institute: $1,565,000 for athletic facilities, $225,000 for campus improvments, $200,000 for land acquisition and $141,492 to complete a new classroom building.

.McNeese State College: $511,900 for a library addition.

.Northeast Louisiana State College: $1.25 million for a pharmacy laboratory, $400,000 for street construction and $1.75 million for a classroom building.

.Northwestern State College of Louisiana: $75,000 for a new roof for its coliseum and $3 million for a library.

.Southeastern Louisiana College: $1.5 million for a teacher education building, $125,000 for an ROTC building, and $1.25 million for a new stadium.

.Southern University in Baton Rouge: $821,000 for a new laboratory school, $6 million for an education-auditorium complex, and $1.033 million for street improvements and utilities.

.Southern University in New Orleans: $1.5 million for a science building and $675,000 for a library addition.

.Southern University in Shreveport: $716,120 for a science building.

.University of Southwestern Louisiana: $2.5 million for an athletic complex, $213,500 for roads, $330,000 for utility expansion, and $44,500 for a computer.

College and university administrators are somewhat concerned over their regular appropriations, since the legislature wrote into the general appropriations bill a proviso that gives the governor the power to cut any appropriation 15 percent in the event a deficit develops--and the budget is reportedly about $22.5 million out of balance.

When it presented its appropriations bill, the House noted that it represented a budget with a slight deficit, but added that an increase in state revenue or mild economy measures could bring it back into balance. The governor, however, ordered a 6.3 percent cut across the board so that the budget would be balanced. Then the House, with the concurrence of the Senate, resorted the 6.3 percent to the college and university budgets.

The appropriation for the colleges and universities is the same amount as last year's budget. Increases in student fees, therefore, are the major source of additional income open to them. The amount of funds the institutions will have to work with in 1969-70 is still uncertain, however, as the governor has the power to make a 15 percent cut in the budgets.

Following are general fund appropriations for 1969-70:

.Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, Eunice and Shreveport: $37,810,073, as well as $443,198 for the new school of dentistry and $6,290,348 for the New Orleans branch

.Francis T. Nicholls State College: $3,390,358

.Grambling College: $4,109,727

.Louisiana Polytechnic Institute: $7,053,554

.McNeese State College: $4,026,757

.Northeast Louisiana State College: $5,732,054

.Northwestern State College of Louisiana: $5,595,722

.Southeastern Louisiana College: $4,910,007

.Southern University: $7,155,523 for the Baton Rouge campus; $1,781,477, New Orleans; $683,248, Shreveport

.University of Southwestern Louisiana, $8,424,908

N O R T H C A R O L I N A

By Russell Clay
Capitol Reporter
Raleigh News and Observer

RALEIGH, July 16--The structure of higher education in North Carolina underwent a drastic overhaul during the 1969 General Assembly session, the longest in Tar Heel history.

The assembly convened January 15, only 12 days after the inauguration of Robert W. Scott as governor. When it ended July 2, the Consolidated University of North Carolina had two additional campuses; all of the 15 state-supported four-year colleges were designated "universities" with authority to seek doctoral programs; the State Board of Higher Education's hand had been strengthened significantly; and the seed had been planted for a second state-supported medical school.

All of the actions were taken with relative speed and a minimum of controversy.

The groundwork had been laid by the 1967 General Assembly, which created a new tier of institutions, regional universities, between the Consolidated University and the public colleges. Designated initially as regional universities were East Carolina College, Western Carolina College, Appalachian State College and A & T State College

In so doing, the 1967 assembly instructed the Board of Higher Education to study the new regional system and file a report by 1972. It was contemplated that no further major changes in higher education would be considered until the study was completed.

Early in the 1969 session, however, other public colleges sought inclusion in the regional system. All were admitted--Pembroke, North Carolina College, Fayetteville State, Winston-Salem State and Elizabeth City State.

At the same time, East Carolina University launched a push for authority to grant doctoral degrees. All of the regional universities were brought under the ECU bill and it was enacted, but with an important restrictive amendment attached.

The amendment provided that none of the institutions may seek authority or funding from the General Assembly, the Advisory Budget Commission or any other state agency until first obtaining approval from their board of trustees and after the Board of Higher Education has "acted upon" the matter.

Still, enactment of the doctoral bill marked the end of the time-honored "one university" concept, under which the Consolidated University is the only state-supported institution authorized to award the doctor's degree.

Established as the fifth and sixth campuses of the Consolidated University were Asheville-Biltmore College (designated the University of North Carolina at Asheville) and Wilmington College (the University of North Carolina at Wilmington). This mountains-to-the-sea expansion had been approved beforehand by the Consolidated University board of trustees and the Board of Higher Education.

As one change followed another in the legislative chambers, reaction began to set in, touching off searches for a way to establish a basis for more orderly planning in higher education.

The result was a reorganization of the Board of Higher Education, requested by Governor Scott and approved by the assembly with relatively little controversy. The board's membership was increased from 15 to 22 by the addition of seven ex-officio members--the governor and the chairmen of the House and Senate committees on appropriations, finance and higher education.

The governor was designated chairman.

The addition of the appropriations and finance committees' chairmen means that the board's membership includes two-thirds of the membership of the powerful Advisory Budget Commission, which drafts the recommended state budget for presentation to each biennial legislative session.

Thus, the restructured board will possess political clout it has not enjoyed before. Obviously, recommendations bearing the imprint of the governor and the majority of the Advisory Budget Commission will carry additional weight in future assemblies.

Three significant steps were taken in the area of medical education.

East Carolina University received a $375,000 appropriation for planning and curriculum development for a two-year medical school. This gave ECU a head start as the site of a second state-supported medical school, a long-range need cited by Governor Scott. State medical education is now limited to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

State aid in the area of private medical education was extended for the first time. The assembly appropriated $350,000 to assist medical schools at Duke University and Wake Forest University. The state will pay each school $2,500 per North Carolina resident enrolled. Of that amount, the school will use $250 for a tuition reduction to each North Carolina student.

The medical school at Chapel Hill received some $11 million to increase the size of its entering classes from 75 to 100.

Tuition at all of the state institutions was raised.

In-state students now pay $175 at the Consolidated University and $150 at the regional universities. Come 1970, they will pay $50 more.

Out-of-state students now pay $700 at the Consolidated University, and this will be increased to $850 this fall and to $950 in 1970. At the regional universities, the tuition will go from $600 to $750 this fall, then to $850 in 1970.

Faculty salaries were increased eight percent for each year of the 1969-71 biennium. The original recommendation of the Advisory Budget Commission was for five percent each year, but this was increased during the lengthy deliberations.

The assembly continued efforts to provide special funds for the predominantly Negro institutions, a need exposed only in recent years by the Board of Higher Education. These so-called "catch-up" funds totaled more than $2.5 million.

All told, more than $8.4 million was appropriated to add personnel at understaffed institutions, improve libraries and equalize salaries.

Impatience with student unrest was clearly exhibited by the legislators, but by and large they shied away from harsh or drastic countermeasures.

Of the plethora of bills introduced, the assembly enacted measures to:

--Prohibit the presence of outsiders on campuses during curfews declared by the institutions.

--Revoke state scholarship aid to students convicted of serious criminal charges in connection with campus disorders.

--Authorize the governor to order public buildings of all types to be evacuated during an emergency.

--Outlaw the possession of deadly weapons on campuses and in the public schools.

"No really repressive legislation was passed," said John P. Kennedy, assistant director of the Board of Higher Education.

One reason obvious to daily observers of the legislative scene was Governor Scott's generally tough stance on law and order, which convinced legislators that state authorities were willing and able to keep order on the campuses.

State funds appropriated for operations of higher education institutions during 1969-71 totaled $223.5 million. This compares with $150.9 million for the 1967-69 biennium.

State capital improvement funds for higher education during 1969-71 total $35.8 million. This is drastically lower than the $68.3 million in state funds appropriated for 1967-69.

Operating funds for 1969-71 for the community colleges, administered by the State Board of Education, total $84.4 million. This is up sharply from the $47.3 million in state funds appropriated during 1967-69.

SOUTH CAROLINA

By Patricia McNeely
Education Editor
The Columbia Record

COLUMBIA, July 18--In a marathon 111-day legislative session which set an all-time record for length, the 1969 South Carolina General Assembly increased taxes on sales, cigarettes, beer, liquor and corporate income and took historic steps in the field of higher education.

A new four-year state college--Marion State College--was created, replacing the two-year branch of the University of South Carolina in Florence. It will be the state's seventh four-year college.

The legislators appropriated $200,000 for development of the college by the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education.

A four-year college board of trustees designated for the new college also will be trustees for any state colleges created in the future.

An attempt was made to create an eighth four-year college out of USC's Coastal Carolina Regional Campus in Horry County. The Senate approved a $200,000 appropriation for the project, but the House voted it down. A compromise agreement provided $25,000 for the Commission on Higher Education to conduct a study to determine whether there is a need for a four-year college in Horry County; the legislators also appropriated $50,000 for physical improvements on the regional campus.

Winthrop College, an all-girl state college in Rock Hill, will present degrees for the first time to male students who register prior to September 15, 1969. Men are permitted to enroll as day students at Winthrop, but must transfer credits to another institution to graduate. A determined effort to permit male students to graduate failed because of massive opposition from female alumnae. The legislators compromised on the trial graduation situation. If it proves satisfactory, Winthrop will probably become permanently coeducational.

The name of an existing state college--the Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston--was changed to the Medical University of South Carolina.

All six state institutions of higher learning were granted requests for increased appropriations.

Following are budgets approved by the General Assembly, with 1968-69 appropriations in parentheses:

Institution	1969-70 Budget	
USC	$16,522,705	($12,752,316)
The Citadel (military)	$3,504,396	($2,800,164)
Clemson	$11,278,997	($8,553,356)
Winthrop	$3,968,400	($3,289,650)
Medical University of S. C.	$13,354,386	($10,289,650)
S. C. State College	$3,943,830	($3,013,351)

Included in the appropriations were two last-minute additions for increased campus security. USC received $129,000 for extra campus security, including additional personnel and equipment for an expanding campus, equipment repair and security training and $125,000 was added at Clemson University for a fire alarm system on the main campus.

A bill was passed which makes it illegal for a person to carry or display firearms in private or public school buildings or any public building, and another bill passed which makes it illegal to enter any private or public school, college or university building to destroy records or property. Conviction for either offense carries a penalty of a $5,000 fine or five years' imprisonment or both.

The maximum indebtedness for capital improvement bonds was raised from $70 million to $71,860,000 so that the Denmark Area Trade School could construct a $300,000 dormitory, so that property could be purchased for an area trade school in Beaufort County ($500,000) and so that $1,060,000 could be spent for equipment for area vocational schools.

The University of South Carolina was authorized to establish a program of research into problems of motor vehicle traffic safety in connection with the S. C. Highway Safety Program.

USC also was instructed to charge all students in the state the same fees, regardless of whether they live inside or outside the counties in which regional campuses are located. All full-time students on regional campuses also must pay a $75 fee to be remitted to the Regional Commission on Higher Education and applied toward maintenance and operation expenses.

A similar bill was passed providing that full-time students at Clemson University who attend Sumter Junior College also must pay the $75 fee.

The S. C. State Medical University was authorized $8,000 in its appropriation to cover the costs of scholarships. The $8,000 will be allocated in small loans. The university also was authorized to spend a total of $58,600 to provide stipends in a career-type program of psychiatric residency training at rates of $9,000 for the first year, $10,000 for the second year and $11,000 for the third year for each trainee.

The Commission on Higher Education operated on a $110,400 budget in 1968-69 and requested an increase to $181,500 for 1969-70. The General Assembly approved an appropriation of almost six times the original amount--$637,476--and later in the deficiency appropriations bill added another $175,000. This brought the Commission's appropriation for 1969-70 to $812,476--a figure almost eight times more than the budget for last year.

The last-minute appropriation included $150,000 for a guaranteed student loan program, and $25,000 for the feasibility study for the four-year college in Horry County.

The regular appropriation included $200,000 for development of the Marion College in Florence, and $200,000 for an in-service training program for teachers. The rest of the massive appropriation increase was for the addition of a second assistant commissioner, additions to office space and equipment, and salary increases, including an increase from $19,688 to $28,000 annually for the state commissioner.

The Commission was authorized to negotiate with the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston with the objective of developing the college into a state school effective July 1, 1970. Under the contemplated plan, the college would be transferred to the state, with the state assuming responsibility for its operation on and after July 1, 1970.

In order to meet existing needs of education and to stimulate development of the Coastal Plains area, the College of Charleston would offer programs leading to the Master's degree.

The Higher Education Commission was also directed to "inquire" into the feasibility of contracting with private colleges for the training of teachers for the public schools.

A Higher Education Consortium will be developed in the Charleston area to provide a coordinated working relationship between the College of Charleston, the Medical University of South Carolina and The Citadel. Operating arrangements for the three institutions will be under the direction of the S. C. Commission on Higher Education. The program would create faculty exchange programs and joint research and teaching efforts along with such cooperative administrative activities as computer centers.

An Educational Facilities Authority was created from the membership of the State Budget and Control Board. The primary purpose of

the authority will be to assist private, non-profit colleges and universities in the construction, financing and refinancing of building projects.

The legislation creating the body specifically points out that none of the projects undertaken by the Authority will "include any facility used or to be used for sectarian instruction or as a place of religious worship." The law may be challenged as unconstitutional.

The control and regulation of salvage operations in navigable waters within the state and in certain coastal waters were given to the S. C. Institution of Archaeology and Anthropology at USC.

Left for consideration next year is a bill which would provide for the dismissal and expulsion of students from state-supported institutions of higher learning for knowingly participating in "certain acts." These acts consist of "vandalism resulting in damages in excess of $50, a riot or unlawful assembly, the unauthorized appropriation or occupation of any building of the institution, the deliberate, forcible and unlawful interference with the freedom of movement of any person at the institution, the illegal possession of a firearm or other destructive weapon, or any other unlawful act directed against the institution."

A student dismissed under the proposed bill would not be reinstated, and the act would not preclude criminal or civil actions.

ARKANSAS

By Richard Allin
Columnist
Arkansas Gazette

LITTLE ROCK, August 12--Little Rock University (LRU), a privately endowed college with an enrollment of 3,246 students, will become a branch of the University of Arkansas on September 1.

The merging of LRU, which began its existence as a junior college in 1927 under terms of the will of the late Governor George W. Donaghey, into the huge university was the chief action related to higher education taken by the 1969 session of the Arkansas General Assembly.

The name of the new institution will be the University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR).

The concept is new to Arkansas. Hitherto, the main campus at Fayetteville in the northwest corner of Arkansas was the single center for undergraduate studies for the university. It did, however, previously maintain the Graduate Institute of Technology and the medical college in Little Rock, plus agricultural experiment stations around the state.

Arkansas also maintains an extensive system of state colleges in each of the main divisions of the state, including Arkansas State University at Jonesboro. Although these are not directly affected, officials of many of the state colleges expressed opposition to the merger during the 1969 session of the legislature.

The merger is expected to upgrade the educational offerings available in Little Rock both quantitatively and qualitatively. Its purpose is to expand the scope of the university, and to enable many young people not in a financial position to go away to college to obtain a university education. Owing to the late announcement of the merger and only a slight reduction in fees, enrollment is expected to increase only eight or 10 percent this fall.

No economic boon to students in the Little Rock area will occur immediately. Students at the Little Rock campus will pay tuition of $600 for the upcoming academic year, about double that of the university at Fayetteville.

However, it will be about $100 less than Little Rock University students could have expected to pay this fall. The board of trustees, before approving the merger agreement, adopted a fee schedule that will reduce the tuition cost from $20 to $17 per credit hour at UALR, while leaving all other fees and costs the same. Some of the LRU

student fees are assessed to amortize the construction costs of campus buildings.

State funds appropriated by the legislature for the new UALR include $3,592,745 for fiscal year 1969-70, and $7,199,404 for 1970-71. Due to existing state fiscal conditions and legislation concerning funds available to institutions of higher learning, the Little Rock campus can expect to receive only $1,000,000 for the first year of the biennium and $2,200,000 for the second year.

The Arkansas Board of Trustees adopted a budget for UALR for the fiscal year ending June 30 that includes the first year's legislative appropriation for $1 million and other income that brings the total to $2,778,140.

The inadequacy of the legislative appropriation is what prevented an immediate reduction in the tuition rates to the level of those at Fayetteville. Officials of both institutions are hopeful of greater support for the Little Rock campus in the next regular legislative session.

The new budget provides for faculty and staff pay increases from three to 11 percent, according to Dr. Carey V. Stabler, LRU president who will become chancellor of UALR. Dr. David W. Mullins is president of the University of Arkansas.

The LRU board of trustees will become an advisory "Board of Visitors" under the merger.

The two institutions originally adopted a merger agreement in August of 1967, subject to the approval of the legislature.

UALR will remain a day college for the foreseeable future. At present it has no dormitories and university officials say it is of first importance to provide quality educational facilities for students living in the Little Rock area.

State appropriations for all institutions and agencies of higher education in Arkansas total $47,815,168 for 1969-70 and $55,112,026 for 1970-71. But these institutions and agencies are expected to receive only $41,396,300 in 1969-70 and $46,099,500 for 1970-71, since estimated state revenues are not sufficient to fund totally all appropriations.

In the last biennium, appropriations totaled $41,842,533 for 1967-68 and $42,649,595 for 1968-69.

State funds are allocated to state agencies under the Revenue Stabilization Law, which prohibits the state from spending funds in excess of its revenues. The anticipated allotment to higher education is approximately $10 million less than the amount recommended by the Commission on Coordination of Higher Education Finance for 1969-70 and $12 million less than the amount recommended for 1970-71.

In other action related to higher education, the General Assembly authorized the State Board for the Public Community Junior Colleges to provide from state funds at least one-third but not more than 50 percent of the operating budget of a public community junior college. Maximum state support under previous legislation was one-third.

Legislative appropriations for operations of the University of Arkanasa, Arkansas State University, and the individual state colleges are as follows:

.University of Arkansas: $20,559,058 first year of biennium; $22,622,450 for second year.

.Arkansas State University (Jonesboro): $5,875,698 first year; $6,674,278 for second.

.Arkansas A.M. & N. College (Pine Bluff): $2,790,064 first year; $3,146,405 for second.

.Arkansas A. & M. College (Monticello): $1,707,410 first year; $1,892,682 second year.

.Henderson State College (Arkadelphia): $2,706,162 first year; $3,094,619 second year.

.Southern State College (Magnolia): $1,828,402 first year; $2,069,797 second year.

.Arkansas State University, Beebe Branch: $399,266 first year; $445,523 second year.

.State College of Arkansas (Conway): $3,263,233 first year; $3,819,449 for second year.

TEXAS

By Richard M. Morehead
Chief, Austin Bureau
The Dallas Morning News

AUSTIN, September 11--Senior and junior colleges and vocational-technical schools received substantial increases in funds from the Texas Legislature for the biennium which began September 1, 1969.

Twenty-two senior colleges will have a budget totaling $506 million, up $96.5 million from state general funds. Proportionately larger increases were made in state aid for tax-supported junior colleges, where $22 million will be distributed for technical-vocational courses in addition to about $75 million for academic courses.

This represents a $24.6 million increase in state funds for junior colleges. Academic courses will be aided at a rate of $575 per student full-time. Funds for vocational training will be distributed by formula depending on cost of the course to the school.

The appropriations bill was passed after one of the longest and hardest legislative fights in history over levying taxes. One regular and two special sessions totaling 184 days were required.

The Legislature finally passed a tax package estimated to net $348.6 million during the biennium ending August 31, 1971. This entailed increasing the state sales tax from 3 percent to 3.25 percent and extending it to alcoholic beverages; increasing corporate franchise taxes; raising the cigarette tax by 4.5 cents per package to 15.5 cents; and some other levies.

Meanwhile, the two-year state budget, including federal aid funds, was increased from less than $5.1 billion in the previous biennium to nearly $6.2 billion. Education and welfare got the major share of increase.

Public schools will receive an estimated $300 million increase for teachers' salaries and other purposes during the two years. Minimum pay was increased by about $750 per teacher this year, and a raise of more than $1,000 is prescribed in 1970, bringing the Texas public school salary level to about the national average.

State employees, including college faculties, received raises averaging 10.4 percent for the two years. Various fringe benefits

also were voted for college faculty members and administrators, including more liberal permission for taking leave for further education or research. Optional retirement benefits with tax-sheltered plans were permitted along with participation in retirement systems cooperatively with college teachers in other states.

Some legislators complained that many university professors, particularly in higher ranks, were doing too little classroom teaching and attempted to write a rider in a temporary appropriations bill requiring full-time professors to spend at least 12 hours per week in the classroom. This was vetoed by Governor Preston Smith at the request of legislative officers, and it was not included in the two-year appropriation.

The lawmakers did succeed in a long-time effort to show the total payments to state employees, particularly in higher education, from private or federal supplements as well as state tax funds.

A repeated recommendation came from the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, that the tuition fee be approximately doubled. No serious effort was made to raise the fee. Higher fees for "building use" and other purposes were authorized, but the tuition for Texas residents remains at $50 per semester and for non-residents at $200 per semester.

The Coordinating Board revealed that during the spring of 1969 more than 30,000 students from other states and foreign countries were enrolled in Texas institutions of higher education. The largest number came from Louisiana, closely followed by New York, Oklahoma, and California.

Three new senior colleges were authorized by the Legislature in 1969. University of Texas branches will be established at Dallas and in the Midland-Odessa area, plus a new school with its own governing board at San Antonio. Initial funds were appropriated for the schools although full operation is not scheduled for several years.

The Legislature authorized new medical schools to be located in Houston and Lubbock; a new dental college at San Antonio; nursing schools in San Antonio and El Paso; and state aid for increasing the enrollment of students at church-sponsored Baylor Medical School in Houston and Baylor Dental College at Dallas. A filibuster cut off funds needed to accomplish the Baylor Medical School program.

In all, an additional $27.4 million was appropriated for the new medical-dental-nursing schools.

The former Connally Tech at Waco, a junior-college level vocational-technical training school, was placed under its own

governing board, removing it from the Texas A & M system. Two other similar schools, also operated at former U.S. Air Force bases, were put under the Technical Institute Board. These are at Harlingen and Amarillo.

A University of Texas group failed in an effort to make the Legislature override a decision by that system's Board of Regents to prohibit use of any funds for recruiting students who fail to meet the usual entrance requirements. Frank C. Erwin Jr., Austin attorney and chairman of the Board of Regents, told a group consisting mostly of Negro and Spanish American people that the university would honor a commitment to accept a small group of sub-standard students which already have been recruited by a campus organization. No others will be accepted.

Erwin said it is unfair to thousands of other Texas students who fail to meet the university's academic requirements for special ethnic groups to be recruited. He pointed out at a meeting in the state capitol that the university already has a program of admitting to summer classes any student who fails to make acceptable scores on the entrance examination or has a deficient high school record. If the student passes the university summer courses, he can enroll as a regular student.

Erwin also defended entrance examinations as the best way found yet to regulate the enrollment.

The Legislature passed a law providing penalties up to six months in jail and $200 fines for persons who engage in willful "disruptive" activities on school campuses. This includes seizing buildings, blocking passageways, or trying to disrupt lawful meetings.

A meeting would be considered disrupted "when any person in attendance is rendered incapable of participating in the assembly due to force or violence or due to reasonable fear that force or violence is likely to occur."

Several other laws aimed at helping authorities cope with riot situations were passed.

A new Texas Council for Higher Education, composed of civic leaders and businessmen, urged the Legislature to reexamine the contribution made by students toward the cost of their education, with a view to increasing the amount. They said by 1980, the need for college classroom space will be doubled to 708,000 students, costing $1.2 billion a year. New revenue sources must be found for the future, the council resolved.

M I S S I S S I P P I

By Jerry DeLaughter
Staff Writer, Mississippi Bureau
The Memphis Commercial Appeal

JACKSON, October 31--The Mississippi legislature in a 77-day special session passed major highway and Medicaid programs, but a languishing educational television system for the state got little more than a six-months' reprieve.

Instead of a $2.2 million appropriation asked for ETV by Governor John Bell Williams and fiscal leaders of House and Senate, the legislature gave the agency $390,000 with which to set up a severely limited "pilot" program.

The sharp cutback was attributed to budget concern after heavy spending for other items, plus opposition and suspicion among many legislators about the value of ETV. The cutback came in the House Appropriations Committee where ETV opposition is concentrated. The Senate passed the full $2.2 million appropriation but later accepted the House version in an effort to get the agency on the air.

ETV director William Smith said limited operations are scheduled to begin in January on a 25-hour, five-day week basis. Programming will include test showings of elementary school, college level, and technical training programs, plus taped National Educational Television (NET) network programs. Whether or not the initial series of college-level programs will, in fact, carry credit is yet to be worked out with the University (extension) Center in Jackson.

Initial broadcasting will be from ETV's UHF channel 29 in Jackson. Space on the 2,000-foot tower, one of the country's tallest, was donated to ETV by commercial station WLBT. Engineers predict coverage of a 67-mile radius from Jackson, an area of more than 600,000 population

In the 1968 regular session, the legislature failed--in what was then generally considered a last-minute oversight--to approve $3 million for the agency. Governor Williams included ETV in his messages to the 1969 special session.

Meanwhile, ETV survived the year through diverted temporary funds provided by the State College Board and the Research and Development Center, under which ETV was created three years ago.

So far, more than $4 million has been invested in the ETV system, planned as one of the nation's most effective and ambitious electronic education centers with an eight-channel network blanketing the state.

The ETV system already has headquarters and production center buildings costing more than $1 million and complex broadcast equipment costing $1.5 million, most of it in federal funds. More than $1.4 million in support has been acquired from private foundations and other sources for programming and development. An ETV course plan including 1,600 lessons was developed last summer by 500 professional educators under a $342,000 federal grant.

Another problem loomed for the beleaguered agency in early November. The legislature removed ETV from College Board-R and D jurisdiction and set up a new, independent ETV policy board. But, for a month at least, the new commission had not been appointed and ETV operated without it. (Governor Williams pledged, however, that a seven-member commission would be named shortly.)

Meanwhile, education leaders looked anxiously toward the state's regular legislative session scheduled to begin in January 1970. The Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning (the 13-member "college board") asked the State Budget Commission to approve a 35 percent increase in funds for eight state-supported colleges and universities.

With the new fiscal year beginning July 1, 1970, the state is changing to annual, rather than biennial, budgets for the 150 agencies of government. In 1968, the higher education budget approved was $17.5 million short of the "minimum" sought by the College Board for the 1968-70 period.

A cutback in the current request is expected when the Budget Commission makes its recommendations to the legislature in January, in spite of warnings by the College Board that the state's financial situation is critical.

In arguing its points before the commission, the College Board said 10 percent of the state's 1,800 faculty members left the system last session for more attractive offers elsewhere. More than 2,000 faculty will be needed in 1970, the Board said, and the state must be more competitive with other states.

"Unless requested funds are appropriated," the Board said, "increased expenditures will result in education of a lower quality or cause a change in the fee structure."

Student fees account for 38 percent of the total higher education budgets compared with 30 percent nationally. The Mississippi figure includes a stiff increase approved in student tuition last year as the schools sought to replace $10 million of the $17.5 million which had been struck from requested appropriations by the legislature.

The Board reported 51 percent of the students in state schools receive financial aid for college. More than $6.5 million comes from three major loan programs.

Per-student tax support in the state now stands at less than $800, half the amount spent in neighboring Louisiana. In 15 Southeastern states, the increase in state support of higher education form 1966 to 1968 was 45 percent, the Board noted. In Mississippi, there was a 30 percent increase.

Overall enrollment in state schools remained at about the same level in the fall of 1969 as in the previous year, but increases and decreases varied widely among the schools themselves. At least two universities have named special study committees to analyze their slight decreases.

Preliminary enrollment figures at the schools announced by the College Board, including increases and decreases, are:

Alcorn A & M--2,355 (+ 60)
Delta State College--2,591 (+ 74)
Jackson State College--4,385 (+ 817)
Mississippi State College for Women--2,426 (- 173)
Mississippi Valley State College--2,277 (- 218)
Mississippi State University--7,999 (- 296)
University of Mississippi--6,322 (- 19)
University of Southern Mississippi--7,055 (-52)

The figures--all full-time equivalent enrollments--total 35,410. They do not include 260 at the University of Mississippi Medical School in Jackson, nor those enrolled in extension classes.

ALABAMA

By Al Fox
Capitol Correspondent
The Birmingham News

MONTGOMERY, November 11--The Alabama Legislature created the Alabama Commission on Higher Education and gave university status to five of the state's four-year institutions in its 1969 session.

Creation of the Commission on Higher Education was hailed by educators and laymen. However, Governor Albert Brewer has not made his appointments to the commission.

The newly created commission will not be a board of regents, nor will it have any final authority over the boards of trustees of the institutions of higher learning. The State Board of Education will continue to operate the junior college system.

The commission will study budget requests of each institution prior to submission to the legislature and will attempt to present unified budget recommendations, hopefully eliminating legislative in-fighting among the schools.

In addition, the commission will serve as an advisory board to the governor on the overall needs of higher education in the state, including the junior college system.

The commission's nine-member board, including one member from each of the eight congressional districts and one from the state-at-large, initially will be appointed on staggered terms from one to nine years and will be composed entirely of laymen.

By legislative action, five of Alabama's four-year institutions--Jacksonville, Troy, Livingston, Florence and Montevallo--were given university status.

All but Montevallo, which has its own board of trustees as does the University of Alabama, Auburn University and the University of South Alabama, were moved from the control of the State Board of Education and given their own boards of trustees with complete control over operations.

All board members are appointed by the governor, who will fill vacancies as they occur. Only the University of Alabama has a self-perpetuating board which fills its own vacancies.

Two other institutions, Alabama State at Montgomery and Alabama A&M, both predominantly Negro institutions, remain under the State Board of Education. The board raised both of them to university status.

In dealing with public schools, the legislature provided education forces with the largest appropriation in history for a two-year operation, funded by a record increase in taxes.

The state body increased the bienniel budget by more than $140 million, increased teachers' salaries $725 a year, increased immediate taxation by $35 million. Another $20 million will become available in 1970 if voters approve an increase in the income tax formula.

The governor called the program "the first step in providing a quality education program for all children at all levels."